The M'Kean County Miner.

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PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,

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Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

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Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.

Will attend to all calls in his profession.

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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

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Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession. Office with Van Scoy Bro's Tinning, corner of Corydon and Washington Streets.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Is authorized to receive moneys on the above and to settle the same. He will give information generally, in the management of said Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Court House.

Smethport, Dec. 9, 1875. ROBT. H. ROSE, Agent of the Trustees.

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BILLIARD SALOON

—AND—

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Convenient to Depots.

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The above House has been recently thoroughly refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of Guests.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

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I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.

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BOOTS & SHOES,

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MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits

Store Opposite Baptist Church,

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Farm produce especially solicited.

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Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.

Quantities less than five (5) gallons carefully boxed and shipped.

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In the Bennett House.

AT ALL HOURS PREPARED TO DO

SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING

In the Finest Style, and at the Lowest Price

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

COLLARS, CUFFS,

And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be waited on promptly.

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—AND—

HOUSE MOLDINGS,

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.,

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This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.

Every thing guaranteed satisfactory.

WRIGHT HOUSE,

Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

E. F. WRIGHT, - - Proprietor.

First-Class in Every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first class Hotel. A well stocked bar is kept for connection with the house. Rates reasonable.

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Located but a few steps from the McKean & Buffalo, and the D., N. Y. & Philadelphia depots.

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Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

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DEALER IN

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RANGES, STOVES,

Shelf Furniture, Tinware,

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,

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Tin work of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.

Cor. Main and Church Streets,

SMETHPORT, PA.

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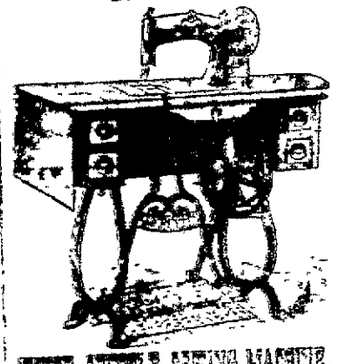
ATTAINED AT LAST!

A TRIAL will INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.



WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

Which once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $20 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES.

IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED.—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORKSHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE WITH BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

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WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,

358 Euclid Avenue,

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AGENTS WANTED.

The White Sail.

There's a white, white sail in the distance!
Over the sea it comes. Ah me!
There are sweet June blossoms awakening:
Who shall gather them? Who?

We who gathered a year ago
Blossoms that paled with the winter's snow,
Buds that promised a blossoming fair,
Then—scattered their petals on autumn's air.

There's a white, white sail in the distance!
Either it comes so fast. Ah me!
There are words of love to be spoken:
Who may whisper them? Who?

We who whispered them on a time
When sweet bells ran their merriest chime?
Alas! alas! it was all too soon
Ere the "sweet bells jangled out of tune."

There's a white, white sail in the distance.
Come it fluttered away from me,
And the waves rose high between my
And I was free—was free!

Ah! but I loathed my freedom then,
And the hands of his love would fain again
Have worn; but, alas! the distance grew,
And parted the false from the brave and true.

There's a white, white sail in the distance!
Love! I have learned to long for thee;
And thus it is that I stand to watch
Thy coming home from sea.

The sweet June blossoms for us will wait;
Trust and forgiveness come not so late
That we gather them not, at last,
Since the chill of the winter's grief is past.

THE FIRST AND THE LAST OF HER.

They were all enjoying the breeze that swept through the wide parlors that summer evening, it had been so hot of late. The month was May, the place was Philadelphia, and—I am almost afraid to say this—it was the centennial time. But don't be alarmed, my reader; I am not going to describe the Great Exposition, nor tell anything about it, nor shall I give any information concerning '76 of either this or the last century. I only intend to relate an incident that happened to take place then and there.

The people enjoying the breeze were a family by the name of Fenton, and consisted of a father and mother, two grown up daughters, one grown up son, and a little girl.

Mrs. Fenton had just been saying that she supposed they would soon be overrun with visitors coming to spend a few days and see the Centennial.

"Well, let them come!" said Mr. Fenton, heartily, as he turned his paper aside. "I don't know one that I wouldn't be glad to see."

"Nor I," returned Mrs. Fenton. "I am always so thankful that we needn't be ashamed of any of our relations. There's sister Kate!—who could be more delightful than she is?"

"Oh, Aunt Kate is perfectly splendid!" chorused the young people.

"And there's Uncle Phil and Aunt Emily," said Mable, the eldest girl.

"And Cousin Joe and his wife," added Florence, the second daughter.

"And John and his family," put in Mr. Fenton.

"Oh! if you go to counting up, you'll never get through," said Tom, the son and heir. "But I say! haven't we any objectionable connections at all? Isn't there some old duffer who'll turn up just at the wrong moment?"

"No, I haven't any," said Mr. Fenton.

"N-o-o-o," said Mrs. Fenton, rubbing her forehead thoughtfully. "Stop! I think I remember one. Of course—Cousin Jerusha! I wonder I didn't think before. But I don't know that she is objectionable; the fact is, I don't know anything about her. She's lived 'way up in Vermont all her life. She is a niece of grandfather's, and is an old maid, at least she ought to be, if she isn't married or dead. Her name is Hevington—Jerusha Hevington. I always thought it such a pity to spoil such a fine name as Hevington with Jerusha. I hope she won't come; I'm sure she must be perfectly awful!"

The two young ladies had been looking at their mother in blank silence ever since she had mentioned this unpleasant relation; Tom had gone off in a fit of laughter; so that Mr. Fenton was the only one who spoke:

"Well, if she comes, all we can do is to make the best of it, and treat her as well as we know how."

"Oh, of course," said Mrs. Fenton.

Tom here looked at his watch, and started up, exclaiming that he should be late, he had an appointment, and bolted off, promising to be home early. Then Mr. Fenton settled down for a nap; Mrs. Fenton buried herself in Lorna Doone; and the girls yawned over their Japanese canvas, fearing a dull evening.

The air gently fluttered the lace curtains, the mellow light shone down from the many globed chandelier upon the fresh white matting, the linen draped furniture, the pictures and statuettes, the three ladies in their pretty evening dresses, and the old gentleman snoring away behind his newspaper; all was as quiet as quiet could be, when a violent peal at the door-bell made them all nearly jump out of their skins.

"Who on earth is that?" asked Mr. Fenton, bouncing up.

Mrs. Fenton dropped her book and gave a scared look into the hall.

"I suppose it's Mr. Vanderpool," said Mabel.

"Oh no, he never rings like that," said Florence.

Their old colored waiter had opened the door by this time, and a loud voice was heard inquiring: "Does Mr. Fenton—Mr. Samuel Fenton—live here?"

"Yes, ma'am, he does," old James answered, respectfully.

"Wa'al, then, I guess I'll walk right in—I seen the folks through the winder;" and apparently before the old servant could stop her, the owner of the voice did "walk right into" the parlor—a tall, strong featured woman; with iron gray hair, clad in a brilliantly flowered dress that a bulging hoopskirt showed to advantage, and a shawl of vivid red and yellow plaid. A bonnet of the shape called poke was on her head, and from it dangled a thick green veil. She wore gray cotton gloves, and one hand firmly grasped a lumpy carpet bag, the other a fat umbrella. She looked comfortable and common from top to toe. She peered at the group through her steel-bowed spectacles, and tucking her umbrella under the carpet bag arm, she extended her hand. "Wa'al, now, I s'pose yer don't know me. I'm Jerusha Hevington—yer cousin, Jerusha Hevington."

The stricken family were dumb. Mr. Fenton was the first to recover. He took the proffered hand, shook it warmly, and led the lady to a chair, begging her to be seated; he could not say that she was welcome, but he tried to make her feel as if she were. Mrs. Fenton then came forward, and sitting down beside her, asked some friendly questions about the journey; and the girls, a little conscience smitten, offered to take her things.

"Wa'al, I guess I won't jest now, thank yer—I've got to go and see about my trunk in a minute; I hed it left in a grocery store jest around the corner. The young man was awful pleasant when I told him that I was one of your folks—he seems to set a heap by you."

"Good gracious!" thought Florence, with a shudder. "I wonder if she has been going all through the city advertising her relationship to us!"

"Wa'al, Samuel," began Miss Jerusha. "Yer've got two fine likely gals; they'd oughter help their mar a sight in doin' house work and sich. It must take a powerful heap o' work to keep all them fussin's clean"—with an admiring, rather awe struck glance about the room. Then she went on: "Is them all the children yer've got, Maria?"

Mrs. Fenton answered that she had two more, a son and a little daughter. Mabel offered to send for her little sister, thinking that a child might make conversa easier, but Miss Jerusha answered, with such evident alarm and disrelish "For law's sake, no! I can't bear children," that she drew back, offended. Mrs. Fenton looked annoyed; but Miss Jerusha, unabashed, began to complain of the awful drought up in their place while an awful silence fell upon the rest.

A quick light rang made the girls start and fervently hope that it was not Mr. Vanderpool—I am sure for the first time in their lives. To have Mr. Vanderpool, of all beings in the world, see this dreadful relative—Mr. Vanderpool, whose father belonged to the oldest of Knickerbocker families, and whose mother was an F. F. V.; who was so fastidious and refined himself! It took only a few seconds for this to rush through their brains, when in Mr. Vanderpool walked. He was greeted in a rather embarrassed manner by them all, and inveigled into a seat as far as possible from Miss Jerusha, on pretense of its being cooler by the window.

But Miss Jerusha didn't mean to be left in the background—she got up from her chair and stalked over to the group.

"Who's this young man?" she blandly inquired, indicating Mr. Vanderpool with her cotton forefinger.

Mabel, with a very red face, introduced "Miss Hevington," mentally grateful that the name wasn't Mullins or Snooks.

Mr. Vanderpool made an astonished bow, but Miss Jerusha held out her hand, and gave his an unmerciful grip, exclaiming heartily "I'm real glad to see yer, mister. But see here sis"—to Mabel—"I am't ashamed o' bein' your cousin—ye might hev interdooced me as such."

Then ordering Mr. Vanderpool "to set down on the sofy," she took her place beside him when he had obeyed.

"Wa'al, now, I didn't spect to see sich a fine young feller the fust night I come—a beau o' yourn, I s'pose?" she said to Mabel, in a loud voice.

Mabel wished that the earth would open and swallow some one of the party.

"Wa'al, yer needn't get so all-fired ed; yer ain't got no call to be ashamed o' him; he seems a nice nuff kind o' young man."

Mabel felt the cold shivers running up and down her back, and thought she knew the meaning of purgatory now.

Miss Jerusha, quite blissful, turned to Mr. Vanderpool, and put some searching questions with regard to his "trade." Mr. Vanderpool politely answered that he was studying for the bar.

"Hum! bar tender; I shouldn't hev thought it!" was Miss Jerusha's comment.

The girls sat shuddering, and wondering what was coming next. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton were holding a council of war in the back parlor.

Miss Jerusha was silent for the space of three minutes, gazing upon Mr. Vanderpool with such ardent admiration that he began to feel nervous.

"You're awful like Linus Swinefield!" she exclaimed, at length—"the fust beau I ever hed. I knowed him when we went to the deestrict school. They useter call him Piggy then, and none o' the gals could bear the sight o' him, and when he growed up, I was the only one who'd go to prayer-meetin' with him. My stars! but he was powerful, like you. Hed jest the same kinder tow-colored hair, and kinder whity-blue eyes. I was awful fond o' him." She sighed, and edged a little nearer the now thoroughly uncomfortable Mr. Vanderpool; then she sighed again, and edged still nearer. "You're dreadful like him," she said, and buried her face in a big red handkerchief, and, groaning, moved nearer still; another groan, another sigh, made the girls rise in a fright. Was the woman crazy? Still another sigh and groan wedged Mr. Vanderpool against a sharp corner of the sofa. He, somewhat alarmed, tried to get up, when Miss Jerusha, with spasmodic twitches all over her face, threw her arms around his neck, exclaiming, convulsively: "My dear, dear boy!"

Mr. Vanderpool indignantly struggled to release himself, but the clinging arms refused to be unhooked. Mabel and Florence stood wringing their hands in despair. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton rushed to the rescue, but in the scuffle that ensued, off came the poke-bonnet and green veil, carrying with them the spectacles and gray hair—and there was Tom's curly brown head confessed.

"Oh, Tom, you dreadful boy!" cried the girls, as Tom sat down on the sofa, shouting and shaking with laughter.

It took about the space of a lightning flash for them to grasp the situation, and such peals of laughter rang through the rooms that it is a wonder the neighborhood was not roused; but then it was hearty rather than noisy, and that makes a wondrous difference.

Tom, with many chokes and roars, told how he had managed, winding up with:

"Nurse and cook and old Tim acted like regular trumps. How I did fool you all! but, by Jove! I thought I was gone when Mab wanted to send up for Dot; she'd seen the rigging up in the nursery, you know, and she'd have let it all out. Oh, dear, it's the best fun I've had since I left the academy. When I called father 'Samuel,' I thought I would explode on the spot. Oh, dear!"

And, would you believe it? the young scamp persisted in wearing his outrageous get-up all the rest of the evening, and when Mr. Vanderpool finally took his leave, insisted upon escorting him to the door, where he bade him an affectionate farewell, assuring him that "he was powerful like Linus Swinefield."

* * * * * * *

In the learned city of Boston resides a most accomplished and beautiful lady, whose toilettes all bear the stamp of Worth, and who will be somewhat astonished should she chance to read this sketch, for her maiden name was Jerusha Hevington.

They Were all Washed.

A few days ago a lady rooming at a fashionable lodging house in Nevada, got struck with the bed quilt mania. She determined to manufacture a bed quilt for some of the church fairs, to be composed of 6,843 pieces, irrespective of the edging. Full of this sublime feminine conception, she gathered up all of the old calico rags that her neighbors were glad to get rid of, and spent a whole day cutting them into pieces; then about five o'clock she went out to dine. When she returned the rags were gone. The way that woman fretted and worried about those old pieces of patchwork was especially enlivening to the roomers on the same floor. She went to see the chief of police, called on the mayor, all the aldermen, and bored the head of the fire department almost to death to get some kind of redress. She went every room in the house searched. The next afternoon her Chinese washboy appeared with a big bundle, which he proceeded to deposit on the floor.

"How muchee, John?"

"Eighty-seven dollar and sixteen bitee."

A shiver went through that woman's frame. The Chinaman unfolded the washing and there were those 6,843 pieces of patchwork and 3,689 ragged edges which had been cut off, all neatly washed, ironed and folded.

Dr. Harris was called in to attend the wounded man, and says that the flat iron wounds on his head will take him off if erysipelas sets in.

A Judge of Human Nature.

Judge Davis, of the United States supreme court, who has just been elected United States senator from Illinois, is understood to be the only really wealthy man on the bench of the supreme court, the figures being over a million. He is a man of large frame, commanding presence, and full of common sense and good humor—a perfectly fearless man, as the following anecdote will attest: A well-to-do farmer was once convicted before him of having counterfeit United States notes in his possession with the intention of passing them. Before pronouncing sentence Judge Davis asked him if he had arranged his affairs in anticipation of his enforced absence from home. The farmer replied that the conviction was a surprise to him, and nothing was in order, but that he could settle his business in about ten days. No one was found to go on his bail bond, and the judge allowed him to depart on his own recognizance. The lawyers laughed at the idea of the farmer being fool enough to come back again, but Judge Davis insisted that he had not "taken to the tall timber." His judgment of human nature was confirmed, for the farmer appeared at the appointed time and received his sentence.

THE BLUELIGHT CURE.

A Testimonial to the Efficacy of General Pleasanton's Remedy.

The Providence (R. I.) *Press* has the following: A lady well known in the third ward, and the wife of a prominent manufacturer, has been for three years afflicted with paralysis, which deprived her of the use of her limbs. In her helpless state she had to be taken bodily to and from her chair. Various doctors were consulted, experiments with electricity were made, and nothing was left untried that would afford relief. But all efforts of the medical men were unavailing, their visits ceased unless specially urged to call, and while not absolutely discouraging the case, yet they candidly intimated that it was hopeless to expect any permanent benefit from the physician's skill. So matters stood when the articles on blue glass appeared in these columns. Little attention was at first given the matter, but as reiterated statements were made of the beneficial effects derived from blue glass sunbaths it was deemed of sufficient importance to give the matter a trial. If no good effects followed, certainly no injury could result from so harmless an experiment, while the theory of the efficacy of blue glass could be satisfactorily tested. Accordingly the husband of the sick lady had the lower sash of two of the parlor windows glazed with blue glass in the manner recommended by Gen. Pleasonton. The parlor fronts south on Transit street, and in the morning the sunlight streams through the south blue glass window. The other is a side window looking to the west, and along in the afternoon the sunlight pours through the blue glass window, so that for several hours of the day the patient can sit and receive the sunlight. The husband had not a particle of confidence in the blue glass theory, but cheerfully acquiesced in the experiment, being willing to go to any expense or inconvenience to have his wife's health restored. About ten days days ago the blue glass arrangement was completed, and the succeeding pleasant day, when the sun was shining, the experiment commenced. The lady was carried to the parlor and left sitting in her chair, the other members of the family withdrawing. In the course of an hour or two the family was startled by a noise in the parlor, fearing that the lady had fallen from her chair. On entering the parlor, what was their astonishment to find that she had actually risen from her chair and walked across the floor. Strength had returned to her limbs, she was able to move her arms, and immediately incredulity in the efficacy of blue glass was banished from that house. This was the first day's experience, but subsequent experiments only confirmed the confidence of the household, and the husband who at first had "pooh pooh'ed" the whole thing, is now one of the firmest believers. It has done great good, and while a cure has not been by any means effected, yet very good results are looked for.

Slow but Safe.

The wife of a man living near Topeka, Kan., reached Detroit on her way home from the East, finding herself short of funds, having lost $35 at Niagara Falls. She went to a hotel and telegraphed her husband to forward her $30 at once. He isn't the kind of a man to rush headlong into any financial enterprise, and he stopped to find out the cost of telegraphing money. When he had ascertained he waited till night, and sent a half-rate message saying he would forward the money by mail. This wasn't entirely satisfactory to a wife paying $3 per day for board, but she had to wait. In about three days she looked for letter arrived, and the wife was so mad that she came near swallowing her false teeth. The husband had enclosed the one-half portion of three different ten-dollar bills and explained in his letter:

"If these reach you safely I will forward the other halves upon receipt of a telegram."

The way that little woman dusted over to the telegraph office and sent him bowie knives and daggers and bullets made the stoical operator wonder if she was not some escaped lunatic. Over half the money will be used up for board by the time she gets it, and how she is to reach home on the balance is what puzzles her.

Starves His Child to Death.

About four years ago Carl Wailand and wife settled on the ridge two miles from Chaseburg, Wis. During the first year of his residence, when his wife was about to be confined, Wailand drove her from the house, and the child was born in the straw stack. She then went into the house, with the child in her arms, but was refused admission by the husband. She went to the granary, and a twin brother was born. During this neglect one of the babies and the mother died. Wailand soon married again, and his wife became a mother about a month ago.

The surviving child of the first wife has just died of starvation and neglect, and was buried secretly at night by the father in the burying ground. The new-made grave excited the suspicions of the neighbors toward Wailand, and on being interrogated he acknowledged that his child had died and had been buried by himself. The body was exhumed, and a coroner's jury summoned which, on the statement of a physician, brought in a verdict that the child starved to death.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR - - Editor.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22 1877.

We can thus briefly state the political situation: The Commission decided that the votes of Louisiana should be counted for Hayes, and they have thus been counted. The count has proceeded as far as Oregon, which State is now before the Commission. The Democrats have generally given up the battle, and the hot headed ones are consoling themselves by denouncing the Commission and threatening all sorts of foolish things. It is more than probable that Hayes will be inaugurated week from next Monday.

THE LATEST OREGON DISCLOSURES.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The fresh batch of Oregon telegrams deciphered for the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections by aid of the same "dictionary key" which unlocked the mystery of the "Gobble" dispatch, involves Mr. Tilden or his next friends in a much more serious offense than any that has heretofore been brought home to them. Up to yesterday nothing worse had been disclosed than scandalous political tricks and certain pecuniary transactions which had an evil look. Yet were perhaps susceptible of a decent explanation. Now there is question of sheer undisguised bribery. The following telegram from Tilden's Oregon agent speaks for itself.

PORTLAND, Nov. 8, 1876.

E. T. Sol [illegible] *York:* [illegible] *Park, New York:* Certificate will be made [illegible] Democratic elector to recognize and act with Democrats and secure vote and prevent trouble. Depos[illegible] with Kountze Bros., Wall street. Answer.

J. H. N. PATRICK.

To this extraordinary message was appended the following still more extraordinary postscript: "I fully indorse this. James K. Kelly"—Mr. Kelly, please remember, being a Senator of the United States. The bald rascality of the proposal aroused no indignation at New York, it only produced a fresh exhibition of that extreme caution in money matters which many a Democratic statesman this season has seen cause to lament. Here is the answer:

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

J. H. N. Patrick, Portland, Oregon: No. How soon will Governor decide certificate? *If you make obligations contingent on result he will be sure to act* and irremovable objection. Act promptly, at once be done and irremovable objection if necessary. (No signature.)

Apparently they buy and sell for cash in Oregon; Patrick declared he would do nothing without the ready money, though he was able to promise a little reduction in the terms:

PORTLAND, Nov. 9.

W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New York: I do. Governor will resign westward route and will [illegible] certificate. Time now. Take a secret Democratic elector there at once if [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Democratic action of Governor. *One elector cannot be trusted to recognize. Democrats must be sure to secure majority of electors.* Have agent at three [illegible] Republican's request to one elector, [illegible] *to fill vacancy. $5,000 for Republican elector,* must [illegible] money, can't make [illegible] contingent. Send [illegible] Kelly and Hollinger will act. Communicate with them. Must act promptly. (No signature.)

This seems to have met Mr. Pelton's views, for the next day (as we know from the testimony elicited two weeks ago) the sum of $8,000 was deposited with Kountze Brothers in this city to Mr. Patrick's credit. There is a chasm in the correspondence here which leaves a part of the complicated pecuniary transactions of these few days obscure. For on Saturday, the 2d of December, Mr. Bush, the Salem banker, telegraphed to Tilton of the Liberty Street firm "Can myriad be had for subject 'matter' Needed," and "myriad," he explained, meant $10,000. The answer was, "No funds to be had." But on the same day Senator Kelly telegraphed to Pelton, "Can't 'draw the eight; deposit 'Charles Dimond, No. 115 Liberty 'Street, to order Bush or Ladd, Salem. Must have it Monday."—Monday being just two days before the date appointed for the electors to meet and cast their votes. The explanation probably is that the money having been deposited to the credit of Patrick, and Patrick having gone to San Francisco, Senator Kelly could not get the funds for use in Oregon at the time required. The case however was pressing. He telegraphed again to Col. Pelton on the 3d. "Have to borrow money on 'my individual responsibility, in trust you can replace it;" and Col. Pelton replied, "*Telegraph Herdock 'go ahead.* You shall be reimbursed 'Do not fail. All important. Advise progress." Here after all was nothing but a promise. Senator Kelly telegraphed again, this time from the State capital where the vote was about to be cast:

SALEM, Oregon, Dec 5.

E. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New York: I don't see deposit receipt Charles Dimond, subject the order Ladd & Bush, which can't get money here. must have it Wednesday Telegraph me Salem. Vote will not fail Postponed.

The next day Col. Pelton arranged the telegraphic transfer of $8,000 to Ladd & Bush in the extraordinarily roundabout way which has already been described in the course of the investigation, and the following is the dispatch in which he announced his action:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 6.

Hon. James K. Kelly: The eight deposited in direct bank this morning. *Let no technicality prevent from winning.* Use your discretion. (No signature.)

On the same day the following message (already published) was sent by Patrick to the Senator who filled his place with so much zeal:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.

Hon. J. K. Kelly, Oregon: Head-quarters has granted me my request granted as first ordered. Will make transfer this forenoon. Will you guarantee best action then? Answer. PATRICK.

If there had been any reasonable doubt as to the purpose for which the money was required, this last telegram might have set it at rest. Mr. Patrick expressly declares that his first request has been granted, and we think he made his first request tolerably explicit. Indeed, if the money was not to be used for corrupt purposes, we can see no reason for the intense anxiety of the Tilden agents to have the hard cash in hand before the first Wednesday in December. The price of Cronin accounts for only a fraction of the draft, and the lawyers, if there were any to be paid, could certainly wait for the arrival of the money deposited with Kountze Brothers.

Why then was "the programme" not carried out? It may be that Patrick was entirely mistaken in supposing that one of the Republican electors could be bought! It may be that at the late hour when Senator Kelly obtained the funds the attempt could not safely be made. Or it may be, after all, that the $5,000 which Patrick offered to "take" for a Republican elector was in addition to the $3,000 divided among Cronin and other helpers, and that Col. Pelton was too cautious to make the trade. These points may possibly be cleared up before the committee concludes the investigation. So far it is established that the Tilden managers were in negotiation for the out and out purchase of an Oregon elector, and that Mr. Tilden's nephew and confidential agent in this city (a member of his immediate family, living in the same house with him, representing him in all political matters, and in daily and hourly consultation with him) agreed to pay the price demanded, and something more, if the bargain could be made "contingent on the result in March."

Next we beg leave to call the attention of the Senate of the United States to the part which Mr. Kelly plays in this transaction. If he was not actually the agent in an attempt at bribery he was at least the deliberate indorser of a proposal to "buy an elector." Yet when he was questioned by the committee about this very dispatch he declared that it was nothing but a request that the Democratic National Committee should send $10,000 to Oregon to pay any legal expenses which might be incurred in connection with the Watts case, "and it was also mentioned in "the dispatch" (we quote from the Associated Press report of his testimony) "that any money not needed "would be returned to the committee." "He never heard the unlawful use of money in connection with "this case mentioned, and he never "had an idea that any money would "be used improperly in connection "with it." All which makes very pretty reading now.

The Oregon evidence has come by piece meal, and very few have watched it so closely as to appreciate its force. It is by far the most damaging evidence yet produced to the cause of Tilden. The worst of the case is that Mr. Tilden's friends have attempted several explanations which, at last, are proved to be wholly false by their own telegrams. Some of these were in cipher, and for a time were unintelligible. But a firm in Detroit, which have had many dealings in mining stocks with Patrick, Mr. Tilden's secret agent in Oregon, have discovered that the telegrams are in the very cipher which they used with him, and, having been compelled to testify under oath, have revealed to the Senate Committee the nature of the cipher, so that all the dispatches have been translated. The famous dispatch to Mr Tilden himself, signed "Gobble," and dated Portland, Dec. 1, first attracted their attention to the use of this cipher, and a translation of that dispatch in *The Detroit Tribune* caused them to be summoned as witnesses. The rest of the story the dispatches themselves tell only too plainly. Of these we have already given in the foregoing article the most important. It is worth while, however, to set down some others, which complete and round out the story.

On the 8th of November Messrs. S. S. Cox and W. T. Pelton, the latter Gov. Tilden's nephew and confidential agent, living in his house, telegraphed to the Hon. Lafayette Lane, urging him to go to Portland. On the 10th Mr. Hewitt, chairman of the Democratic Committee, telegraphed to Gov. Grover, suggesting that he "be careful that the count is honest," because Oregon might decide the result. On the 15th he telegraphed to Senator Kelly that telegraphed to Senator Kelly that the Governor should give a certificate to Cronin, and Mr. Thompson of Ohio also telegraphed that the certificate should not be given to Watts. On the 17th a significant telegram went from Mr. Hewitt to Senator Kelly, who had started eastward and who was turned back from San Francisco, Mr. Hewitt saying: "Circumstances require your immediate re"turn to Oregon to consult Governor." On the 19th Mr. Pelton telegraphed George L. Miller, at Omaha, to go direct to Salem, where letters and telegrams would meet him. Mr. Miller replied the same day that he would "send a better "man first train," and again, that the man would "reach destination Saturday morning. Will this be in "time?" Again on the 25th, Miller telegraphed Gov. Grover to "delay action" because a man would arrive on Monday, and then, on the 27th, sent this very instructive dispatch:

OMAHA, Nov. 27, 18[illegible]

W. T. Pelton No. 15 Gramercy park New York: Do whatever our friend asks promptly your [illegible] will beat on a still hunt Nebraska, which you will hear from a. GEORGE L. MILLER.

What was the reply? Evidently the following, from New-York, Nov. 27:

J. H. N. PATRICK, Salem, Oregon: Secure your position at all hazards. Communicate with me immediately. Favorable prospects. DAVIS.

Whether "Davis" stands for Pelton or Tilden, nobody will care. And now comes the fatal telegram, sent in cipher, and translated only on Wednesday. We have printed it above, but as a fitting close to the series just quoted, we invite attention to it again:

PORTLAND, Nov 8, 1876.

W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New York: Certificate will be issued to one Democrat. *Must guarantee Republican elector to recognize and act with Democrats* secure the vote and prevent trouble. Deposit $10,000 to my credit with Kountze Bros., Wall street. Answer. J. H. N. PATRICK.

I fully indorse this.—James K. Kelly.

The rest of the correspondence we have carefully traced above in the previous article. It only remains to note that after the final "eight" was deposited as directed, followed dispatches from James D. Fay to Gov. Grover, saying, "You "have saved the Republic," and from Corse to Pelton, saying, "Glory to God," and from Hewitt to Judge Strong at Salem, saying that "Tilden has 185," and from Hewitt to Bellinger saying that he must "see that every point is covered," and from Gov. Grover to Peter Donohue, New York, expressing "thanks "for congratulations."

What more is needed to make this foul fraud apparent to the dullest comprehension? The money was sent to buy a Republican elector. For some reason, the elector declined to be bought, but the virtuous Cronin and others absorbed the money. Yet the object, clearly stated in two dispatches to Gov. Tilden's nephew, at Gov. Tilden's own house, was to "purchase one Republican elector t "recognize Democrat and secure the "vote and prevent trouble." For that purpose money was deposited, and regularly asked by Patrick, with Kountze Brothers, and, as afterward asked by Kelly, with Charles Dimond, though only one remittance of "eight" was used. How many persons in New York, Gramercy Park knew of this transaction? We only know that the very cipher is used in a dispatch direct to Gov. Tilden, which experts swear was in the handwriting of Patrick. Is it fact or a dream? Is it Pelton that we doubt? Are things what they seem, or is visions about? Is our civilization a failure? Or is the Canossian played out?

—Florida is the land of flowers; but as all roses have thorns, Tilden, in trying to gather his flower, ran his finger against the thorn, instead.

—Gov. Hayes made a little speech on Saturday which contained not the slightest allusion to politics. He is just the kind of orator the tired people want to hear.—[Boston Herald (Ind.)

—A few of our Democratic contemporaries do not seem to believe in a political Hereafter. We infer this from their comments on the action of the Electoral Commission.—[Buffalo Courier (Dem.)

—"If I can't whip you, I know what I can do, I can make faces at your little brother." So the Democracy, having failed to convince the Tribunal, are making faces at Justice Bradley.

—The Democratic Representatives, who voted to give the seat of Mr Platt of Virginia to Mr. Goode, fail to comprehend how it is that an honest Tribunal can divide exactly on the party line.

—Nothing is so vile in Democratic eyes as a Northern man who goes South and remains true to his principles, and nothing is so lovely to them as a Northern man who goes South and betrays his principles.—*Press.*

—The beautiful discretion of the Democracy appears in the heat and fury with which they abuse Judge Bradley, because he did not show his non partisan character by becoming Democratic partisan.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

—Chairman Morrison is disposed to "grin and bear it." In answer to a telegram from St. Louis saying that the stock of that Democratic commodity known as "unabated confidence" was undiminished in those parts, Mr. Morrison replied: "If you can tell us in any way in which the seven spot can be made to take the eight, we Democrats here will be confident too."

Now it as Judge Davis's turn to come in for a share of Democratic abuse. The Washington correspondent of *The Cincinnati Enquirer* telegraphs to that paper that "Judge Davis is denounced quite bitterly for not accepting the "odd place" when it was tendered to him. If Tilden loses the legal fight, the former's popularity among the Democrats will be below par soon." The Democrats probably "builded better than they knew."

The Hon. John D. Defrees, of Ohio, one of the purest and worthiest of our public men, has come forward in defence of the much maligned ex-Gov. Wells, of Louisiana. After making numerous inquiries he has satisfied himself that Wells is "an honest, brave old man, determined to do his duty at all hazards." says Mr. Defrees, "I am now convinced that great injustice has been done him, not only by his Democratic enemies, but by many Republicans who have not taken occasion to inquire into the truth." He admits that he himself became prejudiced against Wells at one time, through accepting without examination the abuse so constantly heaped upon the latter by the bull-dozing Democracy.

W. H. COATS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FURNITURE AND **COFFINS.**

Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

ORIGINAL GOODYEAR'S RUBBER GOODS.

Vulcanized Rubber in every Convolvable Figure, Adapted to Universal Use.

ANY ARTICLE UNDER FOUR POUNDS WEIGHT CAN BE SENT BY MAIL.

WIND AND WATER-PROOF

garments a specialty. Our Cloth surface Coat combines *two garments in one.* For stormy weather it is a *Perfect Winter-Proof,* and, in dry weather, a

NEAT AND TIDY OVERCOAT

By a peculiar process the rubber is put between the two cloth surfaces, which prevents *Smelling* or *Stinking,* even in the *hottest climates.* They are made in three colors—Blue, Black and Brown.

Are Light, Portable Strong and Durable.

We are now offering them at the extreme low price of $10 each. Sent post-paid to any address upon receipt of price.

When ordering state size around chest over vest, and height.

Be sure and [illegible]

Address carefully,

Goodyears Rubber Curling Co.,

697 Broadway,

New York City.

P. O. Box 6166.

Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

Takes effect Dec. 11 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Coal.	Mail.	Local.
Clermont	6 00 p m	1 15 p m	
Wernwag	"	1 25	
Hamlin		1 37	
Colegrove		1 43	
Crosby		1 46	
Smethport	6 55	2 03	
Farmers Va		2 15	
Frisbees		2 26	
Larrabees	7 28 p m	2 35 p m	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Coal.	Local.
Larrabees	11 08 a m		4 05 p m
Frisbees	11 14		4 07
Farmers Val	11 25		4 18
Smethport	11 42		4 33
Crosby	11 57		4 50
Colegrove	12 02		4 55
Hamlin	12 06		4 59
Wernwag	12 24		5 16
Clermont	12 35 p m		5 30 p m

S. V. GORDEN, Supt

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie E. E. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS	leaves	Renovo	6.45 p. m
"	"	Driftwood	8.48 p. m
"	"	Emporium	6.10 p. m
"	"	arr at Kane	9.30 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	Renovo	11.06 a. m
"	"	Emporium	12.35 p. m
"	"	Kane	3.30 p. m
"	"	arr at Erie	7.25 p. m

EASTWARD

DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6.00 a. m
"	"	Emporium	8.10 a. m
"	"	Driftwood	6.53 a. m
"	"	Renovo	10.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11.00 a. m
"	"	Kane	6.50 p. m
"	"	Emporium	6.10 p. m
"	"	Renovo	11.5 p. m
"	"	arr at Philadelphia	7.00 a. m

Wm. A. BALDWIN. Gen'l Supt

LICENSE PETITIONS.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions, of M'Kean county, petitions for license, as stated below, and that said applications will be presented at the February Term, 1877

C. V. Gallis, to sell vinious, spirituous, malt and brewed liquors in quantities not less than one quart, with other goods and merchandise, Kane, Pa.

James Horigan hotel, Bradford borough

Nathan Lazarus, eating-house, Bradford, borough

Dennis O'Keefe, hotel, Tarport, Bradford township

John S. Hallock, hotel, State Line village, Bradford township

C. C. Southerland and George McNally, hotel, Tarport, Bradford township

Albert Pierce, eating-house, Bradford borough

William Stone hotel, Tarport, Bradford township

H. Anderson to sell vinous spirituous malt and brewed liquors not less than one quart, wine or with other goods and merchandise, Bradford borough

R. M. Taylor hotel, Kane.

C. Wheese, hotel, Kane.

R. E. Lasker, hotel, Kane

James Drumgool, eating-house, Bradford borough.

David C. Hewett, hotel, Bradford Borough

Ed Mullen and P. Mullen, jr., wholesale and retail, Bradford borough

Thos Connolly, wholesale and retail, Bradford borough

W. E. Starkweather, hotel, Ceres township.

John Hazel, wholesale, Tarport, Bradford township

Jonas Artley, hotel, Tarport, Bradford township

Daniel S. Baldwin and Ira Baldwin (Baldwin & Bros.), hotel, Tarport, Bradford township.

Charles W. Shantz, wholesale, Tarport, Bradford township.

S. S. Wright, hotel, Smethport, McKean county.

J. P. Abbott, eating-house, Bradford borough.

S. M. Rose in quantities not less than one quart with or without other goods and merchandise, Bradford borough.

T. E. Collins, wholesale, Bradford borough

Patrick McCarran, hotel, Allen, Lafayette township.

Elias Reynolds, hotel, Tarport, Bradford township.

Ira Wesson, hotel, Bradford borough.

Ulah W. Keth, hotel, Bradford borough.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at Smethport, January 23, 1877.

[L. S.] F. K. SARTWELL, Clerk.

WE'VE STRUCK OIL!

Therefore I offer my entire

STOCK OF GOODS

— AT AND —

BELOW COST

For the Next two Weeks. The goods

MUST BE SOLD

at any

SACRIFICE

Preparatory to

Closing up the Store.

SEE LOCAL AND SMALL BILLS.

FRANK N. TAYLOR.

J. P. WENDEL,

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DEALER IN

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FLOUR, SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

SYRUPS & MOLASSES,

SALT, PORK, LARD, DRIED BEEF,

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE,

FRESH MEAT & OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

OYSTERS, CANNED GOODS & CONFETCIONERY

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS

ORANGES, LEMONS, NUTS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gloves & Mittens.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Tobacco & Segars.

☞ All these goods will be sold as low as the market affords.

J. P. WENDEL,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

SMETHPORT Graded School

THE SPRING TERM of the Smethport Graded School will open

Monday, March 12, 1877,

RATES OF TUITION.

In the Primary School per term	-	- -	$5 00
" Intermediate "	"	- -	6 00
" High "	"	- -	8 00

No extra charge for the Languages.

All bills for tuition payable in advance.

For information regarding terms, &c. address or call upon

PROF. H. B. FARMER, Principal

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

Mrs. W. D. Gallup has opened a store for the sale of Millinery and Ladies' Fancy Goods, in the building

OPPOSITE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

She will at all times keep on hand the BEST AND MOST SEASONABLE GOODS,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

MADAME FOY'S CORSETS A SPECIALTY. Orders for DRESSMAKING filled with promptness and good taste.

MRS. W. D. GALLUP.

Smethport, Pa. Sept. 14, 1876.-46-1y

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in

AND **ELGIN WATCHES.**

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

in McKean County.

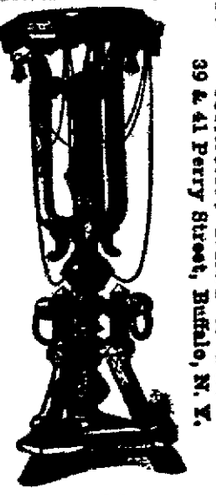
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

FOR

PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE,

Go to the Manufactory of

ALBERT BEST & CO. 39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



ALBERT BEST & CO. 39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

From **25** to **50 per cent.** saved by purchasing of First Hands

ALBERT BEST & CO.

39 & 41 Perry St.

(NEAR FOOT OF MAIN ST.)

Buffalo, N. Y.

46-1y

Buffalo, N. Y. & P. R. R.

TAKES EFFECT NOVEMBER 26, '76.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7.00 A. M.—Mail—Arriving at Ebenezer, 7.21; Springbrook, 7.31; Elma, 7.39; Jamison's, 7.55; Aurora, 7.46; Wales, 8.05; Holland, 8.15; Protection, 8.27; Arcade, 8.42; Yorkshire, 8.50; Machias, 9.00; Franklinville, 9.15; Ischua, 9.30; Rinsdale, 9.45; Erie Railway Junction, 10.10; Olean, 10.34; Weston's 10.22; Portville, 10.00; State Line, 10.28; Eldred, 10.41; Larabees, 11.02; Sartwell, 11.08. Turtle Point, 11.13; Port Allegany, 11.27; Liberty, 11.47; Keating, 11.55; Shippen, 12.15; Emporium, 12.30 p. m. connecting at Olean with Erie Railway trains East and West; at Larabees with Meadville & Buffalo railroad; at Emporium with P. & E. railroad train West. P. & E. railroad train East leaves Emporium at 6.15 p. m., arriving at Williamsport, 11.05 p. m.; Harrisburg, 2.45 a. m.; Washington, 5.12 a. m.; New York, 10.30 a. m.

Leave Buffalo 4.20 p. m.—Olean Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.43, Springbrook, 4.54; Elma, 5.02; Jamison's, 5.09; Aurora, 5.19; Wales, 5.32; Holland, 5.45; Protection, 5.57; Arcade, 6.15; Yorkshire, 6.25; Machias, 6.35; Franklinville, 6.53; Ischua, 7.15; Rinsdale, 7.53; Erie Railway Junction, 7.52; Olean, 7.50 p. m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Emporium 1.30 p. m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.35; Keating, 1.55; Liberty, 2.05; Port Allegany, 2.25; Turtle Point, 2.32; Sartwell, 2.37; Larabees, 2.43; Eldred, 2.54; State Line, 3.00; Portville, 3.16; Weston's, 3.24; Olean, 3.42; Erie Railway Junction, 3.57; Rinsdale 4.02, 4.12; Ischua, 4.30; Franklinville, 4.49; Machias, 5.00; Yorkshire, 5.10; Arcade, 5.20; Protection, 5.34; Holland, 5.46; Wales, 5.55; Aurora, 6.15; Jamison's, 6.30; Elma, 6.45; Springbrook, 6.52; Ebenezer, 6.56; Buffalo, 7.15 p. m. P. & E. railroad train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as also the Meadville & Buffalo railroad train at Larabees, and the Erie railway trains from the East and West at Olean.

Leave Olean 8.00 a. m.—Arriving at Erie Railway Junction, 8.15; Rinsdale, 8.40; Ischua, 8.50; Franklinville, 9.09; Machias, 9.20; Yorkshire, 9.40; Arcade, 9.59; Protection, 9.15; Holland, 9.27; Wales, 9.39; Aurora, 9.52; Jamison's, 10.06; Elma, 10.25; Springbrook, 10.34; Ebenezer, 10.39; Buffalo, 10.55 a. m.

Trains leaving Buffalo at 7.00 a. m and 4.20 p. m, connect with stage at Elma for Marilla, stage leaves Marilla in time to connect with trains arriving in Buffalo at 9.40 a. m and 7.05 p. m.

Stage runs between Arcade and Springville, leaving Springville in time to connect with train arriving in Buffalo at 9.30 a. m. and leaving Arcade for Springville after arrival of train leaving Buffalo at 1.30 p. m.

Supplement

TO THE

McKean Miner.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1876.

Foreign Attachment.

C. G. BARRETT, vs. JOSEPH LEWIS. } In McKean County Common Pleas. No. 120, June Term, 1876.

And now, June 12, 1876, the plaintiff enters a Rule for the Prothonotary to assess damages on the judgment in this case.

W. J. MILLIKEN, Pl'ff's Att'y

McKEAN COUNTY, ss:

C. G. Barrett, the above named Plaintiff being duly sworn, says, that there is due to him from the Defendant in the above entitled Foreign Attachment the sum of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents on the following causes of action, to wit: Defendant's promissory note dated September 10, 1875, for one hundred dollars and interest, the same being payable eight months from date.

C. G. BARRETT.

Sworn and subscribed this 12th day of Jan. A. D. 1877. C. M. SARTWELL, Prothy. } m12-6t

---

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.—This is to certify that Bayard Marvin, administrator of the estate of John Marvin, deceased, has filed in the Register's Office of said county, her first and final account, as said estate, and will present the same for confirmation at the next stated Orphans' Court, to be held at Smethport on the Fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1877.

Witness my hand and seal, January 20, A. D. 1877. [L. S.] C. M. SARTWELL, Register

---

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.—Notice is hereby given that Bridget P. Butler, administratrix of the estate of James Butler, deceased, has filed in the Register's Office of said county, her first and final account, as said estate, and will present the same for confirmation at the next stated Orphans' Court, to be held at Smethport, on the Fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1877.

Witness my hand and seal, January 20, 1877. [L. S.] C. M. SARTWELL, Register

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BENJAMIN SCOTT vs. LUCINDA J. SCOTT } IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF McKEAN COUNTY. No. 235, Sept. T. 1876.

THE RESPONDENT in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of said Court at Smethport, on Monday, February 26, 1877, and show cause why the said Benjamin should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with the said Respondent, agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Smethport, Pa. Jan 23, 1877-3t

WM. HASKILL, use of vs. JAMES CLARK, et al. Defendants Garnishee } In McKean Co. Common Pleas, No 171 Sept. Term, 1876

NOTICE.—I, Ford, the Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County to distribute moneys made on Sheriff Sale in the above entitled case, will be at the Prothonotary's Office, in the Court House, at Smethport, on Saturday, Feb. 17, 1877, at one o'clock p. m., of said day, at which time and place all persons having any claims will appear and present the same.

P. FORD, Auditor.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 23, 1877.-3t

DAVID TIBBETTS vs. EMMA TIBBETTS. } IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS McKEAN COUNTY. No. 203, Sept. T. 1876.

THE RESPONDENT in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of said Court at Smethport, on Monday, February 26, 1877, and show cause why the said Libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with the said Respondent, agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 24, 1877.-3t

SHERIFF SALES.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate to wit: which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, Feb. 26, 1877, at one o'clock p. m.

All that certain lot of land, situated in the township of Keating, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lot No. 6, conveyed to William A. Kilpatrick; on the east by lot 126, unsold; on the south by lot No. 64, contracted to Lewis B. Vaughn, and lot No. 65, conveyed to Stafira Olmsted; and on the west by lot No. 66 aforesaid, and lot No. 66, conveyed to Amelia Olmsted, containing 33 and 6-10 acres with the usual allowance of 6 per cent for roads, &c., be the same more or less; it being lot No. 63 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township, and part of warrant No. 1231, unimproved.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of A. Bishop Coston, at the suit of Bingham Trustees.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Feb. 6, 1877.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit: which I shall expose to public sale at the Court house, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday Feb. 26, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock p. m.

All the following lot of land, situated in the township of Keating, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, to wit: Beginning at a post in Marvin creek road, being the southeast corner of lot No. 15 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township conveyed to Caphis Scott, thence along said road and the south line of said lot south 85 deg. east 31 perches; thence along said line and road north 76 deg. east 13 and 3-10 perches to the west line of lot No. 13 of the allotment aforesaid; thence along the said line north 3 deg. west 35 and 8-10 perches; thence south 1 deg. west 31 and 3-10 perches; thence north 83½ deg. west 16 perches to the east line of lot No. 29 of the said allotment; thence along said line north 1½ deg. east 19½ and 1-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 10 and 1-10 acres of land, with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., be the same more or less, being lots Nos. 15 and 19 of the allotment of the Bingham lands aforesaid and part of warrant No. 1,105. About 70 acres improved, one frame house, with wing, two frame barns, about 50 fruit trees; well watered.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of James Hussey, at the suit of E. C. Corwin and Ira S. Ellerson executors.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Feb. 5, 1877.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of *Vend. Ex.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 26th day of Feb, 1877, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land to wit:

Situated in the township of Bradford, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by land of the Tunungwant creek, at the southeast corner of lot No. 117; thence east 250 rods, more or less, to a post at the southeast corner of lot No 117; thence south 15 rods, more or less to a post at the northeast corner of lot No. 121; thence west 250 rods, more or less, to a post in the east bank of said creek, at the northwest corner of lot No. 121; thence along the said creek to the place of beginning, containing 15 and 6-10 acres, more or less, being lot No. 119, and part of warrants No. 3681. About 12 acres improved, one plank house and wing, one shed barn; one spring of water, a small orchard there on, excepting an reserving out of this the following described piece of land, as now run and marked, for the use, benefit and occupancy of the Bell, to Bradford railroad company, being 140 feet in width in all places, commencing at a point in the north line of lot No. 119 and running thence in a southerly direction across said lot No. 119, containing 2 and 84-100 acres, more or less, the whole being a part of the land conveyed to D. Kingsbury by David E. Griggs and other, trustees of the United states Land Company, by deed dated November 30, A. D. 1850, and recorded in Recorder's office in and for said county of McKean, in Deed book "G," pages 375, 376 and 377.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of D. W. McKean, at the suit of C. F. McKean.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, Feb. 5, 1877.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 26th day of Feb. A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., the following described pieces of parcels of land to wit:

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land beginning at a [illegible] the southeast corner of land conveyed by [illegible] to Ira Sherin; thence north thirty degrees west 168 perches to a post the northeast corner of the same; thence north 21 and 1-10 perches to a post the southeast corner of land, contracted to Silas James Taft, lot No. 61; thence east 41 perches to a post the southeast corner of land contracted to S. A. Steel, par herat corner of land conveyed to Sam'l Steel, lot No 213; thence south thirty degrees east 153 perches to a post the northeast corner of land conveyed to Silas Sherin, lot No. 169; thence conveyed to Silas Sherin, lot No. 169; thence south 60 deg. west 78 perches to a hemlock the north 60 deg. west 78 perches to a hemlock the north 60 deg. west 78 perches to a hemlock the north

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 3 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath. Will Preach hereafter at Hafner School House at 3 p. m. every Alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services sunday at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. G. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 1st and 3d Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—REV. J. F. SHARPE, Pastor. Mass at 10 a. m. Services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 2 P. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smith port and Clermont.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Arkansaw Jake" is coming, coming.
"Arkansaw Jake" is coming to town;
With one foot up and the other foot down,
"Arkansaw Jake" is coming to town.

—The Olean "speculator" turns out to be a half-barrel swell!

—The Gowanda Gazette is to be removed to the village of Cattaraugus.

—Insure your Life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y.

—Court next week. It will be a good time to renew that subscription then.

—Business is reviving. One of our prominent merchants did a retail trade of $300 on Tuesday.

—Both branches of the Legislature adjourned from Friday until Wednesday of this week.

—Potatoes are selling for sixty-five cents a bushel in Allegany county, being some this way.

—By a change in the Borough School advertisement, it be seen that the Spring term opens March 12th.

—The gas burns brilliantly in the Hazlett well. Did you see the light last night?

—V. Perry Carter has sold the Oswayo House to W. L. Starkweather, of Hebron, Potter county.

—James G. Johnson has resigned the Postmastership of Olean in favor of George N. Forbes.

—None but reliable Insurance Companies represented by W. H. Mandeville.

—Remarks of the unterrified: "Eight dollars! This—this is too much"! Yes, just one "so much."

—Over sixty thousand bushels of foreign potatoes have arrived at Philadelphia within the past few weeks.

—Insure your Property against Loss or Damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, Agent, Olean, N. Y.

—The Courier of Tuesday heads an editorial "A Last Look at Oregon." The Courier is evidently sick of Oregon.

—Those who have potatoes to sell had better dispose of them soon. The chances are that they will be cheaper in the spring.

—A company is putting down a test well at Bennettsville, Elk county. Eight hundred feet is the last reported depth.

—The "Bennett Honey" is now a great endorsement for oil men, notwithstanding the cross treasure has not, as yet, been struck.

—Haskill says: "Though he hasn't struck oil he has struck gas enough to last Smethport for twenty years to come."

—Thomas Peet, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Portage, died at his residence on Monday, the 19th inst., in the 70th year of his age.

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Travelers Insurance Company with W. H. Mandeville Agent, Olean, N. Y.

—We trust there is no one among us so cold-hearted and "partisan" that he does not feel sorry for George since the Louisiana decision.

—F. L. Aldrich has our thanks for late Memphis papers, with full and interesting accounts of the late Mardi Gras Carnival in that city.

—An exchange hits the truth thus: The way to keep the Sheriff from advertising and selling your goods is to advertise and sell them yourself.

—Hon. Gideon Scard has returned to Franklinville to live. May his last years be many and full of solid comfort. A great many worse men than Uncle "Gid." are in the front seats.

—The Pennsylvania railroad has had a prosperous year, notwithstanding the cutting policy in the Western fares and freights. The Board of Directors have declared the usual quarterly dividend of two per cent. clear of taxes, payable on the 27th inst.

—Speaking of diphtheria, the Waynesburg Messenger says: "Keep your children in the house and feed them plentifully on onions, as a preventive for diphtheria. As before stated, we have medical authority for urging this course as one that will greatly in keeping off the dread disease."

—W. H. Mandeville, of Olean, made us a pleasant call yesterday. He is one of the livest of the live business men of that enterprising town, and is one of the best insurance agents in Western New York. He represents none but the best companies and has earned the reputation of always paying his losses promptly. If you want to insure, we advise you to try him.

—Revival meetings were commenced by Rev. Whiteside in the King school house last week, and thus far, have proved a source of deep spiritual profit to many. Sinners are coming the way to Zion, backsliders are returning to their first love, and the people generally are getting waked up to a sense of their duty and responsibilities. We trust that this revival effort may be a success and much good result from its commencement.

—The mail train from Buffalo was delayed several hours by snow drifts yesterday.

—If you are in need of any dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc., read F. N. Taylor's announcement this week. A word to the wise is sufficient.

—To-day is the anniversary of the natal day of the great man who could not tell a lie, and first filled the Chair for which "Uncle Tilden hath longed, labored and spent his money in vain.

—Uncle John went to Bradford a few days ago and now wears an eye to deep mourning. He says he was thrown from the sleigh, and we believe him.

— A broken rail occasioned a tremendous smash up on the Buffalo road, Thursday morning. A train of empty freight and tank cars was coming north about six o'clock, and was on the high embankment between Portville and Milligrove when the rail was struck and twenty-three cars, including fifteen oil tanks, were thrown from the track. The cars were scattered in every direction along the track and down the bank, and the track was badly torn up for a considerable distance. Fortunately no one was injured. The wreck was a most complete one, and was not removed until late in the afternoon, the morning express south being delayed at Portville until the arrival of the afternoon express going north.—Olean Record.

BRADFORD.

THE OIL MARKET—ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the Miner.

WELL, Feb. 21, 6 P. M.—United $2.47 1-2. No market here with regular buyers. One outside buyer offered two dollars. Union ticket elected in boro'. Norris' majority over Broder twenty-six.

DAD

Barn Burned.

A barn belonging to Mr. R. D. Tull, of Ceres, was burned last Monday night, with all its contents. One of Mr. T's colts got down in the stable and he went in with a lantern to assist it. The animal kicked Mr. Tull, knocking him senseless, and at the same time breaking the lantern and setting the barn on fire. Fortunately, Mr. T. came to in time to get out of the barn, although his coat was on fire. He loses, beside the building, 15 tons of hay, 100 bushels of oats, one lumber wagon two cows, and one two-year-old colt.

Good News for Those Who Read.

We are glad to be able to state that A. Armstrong has decided to carry into effect a project which he has been considering for a long time. It is the establishment of a good circulating library for the benefit of those who enjoy good books and are not able to buy them. He has sent for an extensive list of the best works of the best authors, selected with a view to giving his patrons the benefit of an acquaintance with the best literature at very small expense. We understand that he proposes to fit up a room neatly and comfortably as a public reading-room, and as an attractive and pleasant resort for reading people. We wish Al. success in his venture in a business view, and it is sure to meet with the commendation and support of every one.

The Haskill Well.

As many of our readers are aware, this well has proven, at the depth of 1561 feet, a dry hole, so far as any quantity of oil is concerned. A good first sand of 20 feet was found at 719 feet, and a second sand of 45 feet was found at 1,215 feet depth. There was also 15 feet of sand with strong smell of oil at 1,263 and 12 feet with good show of oil at 1,357. At the depth of 1,482 feet there was a strong flow of gas, which is still flowing, and said to be increasing in quantity. The formation of the last two hundred feet was a soft soapstone "mud." Good judges assert that there is nothing very discouraging in the result of this well; that the indications show the presence of oil somewhere in this vicinity. It is claimed by some that the hole was not drilled deep enough. For the purpose of testing this theory, Mr. Haskill embraces me to say that any parties who think it ought to go deeper, and wish to test it, can have the free use of the engine and derrick, and all the oil they may get from that well, together with a half interest in all his leases, providing they find oil. This is certainly a generous offer, and we should not be surprised if it was accepted.

A Daring act of Burglary.

On Tuesday night of this week, the village of Port Allegany was made the scene of a bold and daring burglary. The parties who perpetrated the deed are well known in that section, and have not in the past been altogether free from crime. Their names are given as Darling and Jackson. They forced open the doors of the post office with some kind of an iron instrument and entered it, abstracting from the money drawer some $220.00 in cash, and about $15.00 worth of two and three cent postage stamps. In connection with the post office is a jewelry store, and after securing all the valuables in the shape of cash and stamps, they proceeded to load themselves down with jewelry, which they did to the tune of about $60.00. Yesterday morning suspicion was aroused that the above named nocturnal prowlers were the guilty parties, when a search warrant was sworn out against them and the place of residence of each of them searched. The warrant did a good work for justice, as it brought to light many articles which had been stolen, and implicated the persons in crimes of which the people had a just suspicion, but no positive proof. A bundle of ties, stolen from the depot; a pair of new boots taken from a shoe shop; and two new vests and other articles, were the result of the search. No jewelry, however, was found, but strong suspicion is against them as committing the robbery of the post office. The two men were taken into custody by the Deputy Sheriff yesterday, and lodged behind the iron bars of the jail to answer for the crime of larceny and burglary at the next term of court.

OUR BRADFORD LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb'y 21, 1877.

The Oil market closed here last night at $2.70.

Business has been dull for some days back owing to the depressing state of the market. Some projected operations have been indefinitely postponed and some drilling rigs abandoned for the present. Too fast production is not considered good for the producer. Operators are looking for increased prices of crude in a few days.

New buildings are being pushed rapidly up and forward which is evidence of expected increased business facilities in some quarters. A row of new store and hotel buildings are being put up on the vacant lots south of the Public Square opposite the Bradford House, the latter hotel is having a large two story addition built, on the ground floor of which is to be the billiard hall, and the present hall thrown into the dining room I believe. A very tasty looking front has been added to the Newell Hall on Main street while several new buildings loom up near by to be occupied as flour and feed stores &c. The bess line seems to be a paying institution, the fourth and last vehicle added yesterday being a very nobby affair.

For a spondulix consideration victuals and drink are very plenty here especially the drink, but sleeping accomodations are scarce. Strangers visiting these parts are cautioned to bring their own lodgings.

The Bradford lecture Association offers the Hon. Wm. Parsons as their first lecturer at the Opera House on Wednesday evening—subject, Michael Angelo.

Last Friday evening VanVleck's rig on the Lafferty farm took fire from gas in the second sand, the fires being low it did not ignite immediately giving the driller time to leave the derrick unharmed. The derrick was completely destroyed but other buildings saved.

About 10 o'clock this morning McMullins Rig in the boro' took fire from slush oil. The timbers of the derrick being of green lumber prevented the fire from burning fast until the new hand engines of Whitney & Co. and the P. C. L. & P. Co. were brought to bear which speedily put out the fire, but little damage was done.

At a caucus held in the Opera House last night a union ticket was nominated for boro' officers, one of which I enclose.* Afterwards the democrats met and put up a reform ticket, consequently times are lively at the polls to-day. As the liquor stores are all closed I will do so.

D. A. D.

* Burgess, J. M. Norris. Assistant Burgess, Robert Green. Councilmen James Broder, H. P. Whitney, W. C. Kennedy, A. Detwiler, C. J. Lane, F. S. Johnson. School Directors, I. G. Peck, P. T. Kennedy. Auditor, E. P. Worp Wentworth. Justice Loyal Poormasters, A. C. Schiter, C. J. Lane (resigned), Wellington Lord. Judge of Election, F. I. Webster. Inspector of Election, J. S. Cary. Assessor, E. T. Thompson.

DONATION.—The friends of Rev. J. C. Whiteside are requested to attend a donation party for his benefit, at the residence of Orlando Gallup, in Norwich township, to-morrow (Friday) evening. All are invited.

Our Eldred Letter.

ELDRED, Pa., Feb. 17, 1877.

A Republican caucus was held in Barden's Hall on Thursday evening, the 15th inst. for the purpose of nominating parties to fill the town offices to be elected on Tuesday the 20th. Dr. E. Barden occupied the chair and Messrs. Roberts and Weaver Secretaries. The following were the nominations:

For Justices of Peace—C. C. Moses, Oscar Carpenter; Assessor—R. A. Rice; Overseers of Poor—John Cotton, M. G. Knapp; Supervisors—Baker Stull, B. H. Lamphier; School Directors—Dwight Bonham, R. A. Rice, G. Moody, B. G. Spiller; Auditor—W. G. Roberts; Town Clerk—B. G. Spiller; Town Treasurer—W. D. Lamphier; Judge of election—Enoch Littlefield; Constable—Charles Stuck.

Operations in the oil business have commenced in earnest in this neighborhood. Messrs. Bonnie, Packard, Tyler & Co. have located a well on Indian Creek, on land the property of Miles Loop, about four miles from Eldred, and the engine, boiler, etc., arrived here on Saturday last. Messrs. McMullen & Co. have also located a well on the same creek, on land belonging to Arthur Loop, and work on it is going on rapidly. We hear of many more wells about to be put down, but we have no confirmation of the reports.

Mr. Chas. Walcot is again unfortunate in losing horses. On Wednesday, the 14th inst. whilst engaged with the team getting out timber he injured a valuable animal so that it died the same evening, and on Thursday night another good animal got loose in the barn and injured itself so severely that it had to be destroyed. This makes six good horses Mr. Walcot has lost in the last five years.

Mr. P. Haskell left at our office last week a hen's egg, which measured 5½ inches one way and 8½ inches the other. It was from a Brahma fowl.

A big smash up of rolling stock, but fortunately not attended with loss of life and limb, took place early on Thursday morning, the 15th inst., on the B., N. Y. & P. railroad, about one mile north of State Line depot, to a freight train going north. The train was chiefly composed of empty oil tanks, fifteen of which left the track, smashing the trucks and tearing up the rails, but only slightly injuring two of the tanks. The cause of the accident was a broken rail. A wrecking train was soon at the scene of the accident and soon had the road clear for travel. The delayed south was delayed four hours in consequence.

Died, at Eldred, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., John Vickery, late section boss on the B., N. Y. & P. railroad, aged 53 years. The deceased was a native of England. VISITAS.

Township Election.

The township and borough election in this place passed off so quietly that one would not have suspected that the sovereign people were once again exercising the blood-bought right of suffrage. But such was the fact on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

THE BOROUGH

Politics was as usual ignored in the borough election. Our citizens, like the minority seven at Washington; are by no means "partisan"—in borough politics. They all sit down together the night before election and fix up a "slate" by selecting the best men in the Borough for candidates, and we all very obediently vote that ticket without regard to politics, color or previous condition. It is a pretty good way, for it makes us all men and brethren as the polls once a year, at any rate, however much we may gnash our gums at each other at other times. The following are the good men and true selected and elected:

Burgess, M. A. Sprague; Assistant Burgess, E. F. Richmond; Council, E. H. Rose, Wm. Ramer, S. A. Backus, E. F. Waller, H. Hamlin, F. Kerns; Judge of Election, D. L. Forsyth; Inspectors of Election, H. S. Sartwell, S. J. Gifford; Constable, D. A. Easterbrook; Justice of the Peace, P. Ford; School Directors, B. D. Hamlin, H. L. Burlingame; Poormasters, W. D. Gallup, E. F. Waller; Auditor, C. K. Sartwell.

THE TOWNSHIP.

The contest was more of a political nature. Each party put up a ticket, and labored for its success. The democratic ticket was gotten up evidently rather for the purpose of securing votes than filling the offices with the best men. But like other of their well laid projects of late, it proved a failure. The entire Republican ticket was elected with the exception of one Road Supervisor and Judge of Elections, both of whom are conceded to be good men, and were undoubtedly elected on their merits. The following is the ticket elected:

Road Supervisors, S. P. Beckwith, G. O. Tyler; School Directors, G. N. Barrett, H. Roeder; Constable, A. J. Parker; C. E. Barrett; Poormasters, Casper Smith, H. Cleveland; Judge of Election, J. G. Boyer; Inspectors of Election, J. M. Rouble, C. H. Beckwith; Town Treasurer, J. R. Hackett; for Town Clerk P. Gallup and Michael Lynch each received the same number of votes.

GREAT BARGAINS!

Below Cost for Cash!

Preparatory to closing up my Store in Smethport, I offer for the next two weeks my entire stock of goods BELOW COST for CASH. This is the best opportunity that has ever been presented to the people of this vicinity in the way of bargains in dry goods, clothing and groceries. My stock is large and complete, and I can supply customers with any article of wear and consumption at prices lower than you can ever buy the same goods again. I am bound to sell the goods at some price. If I cannot sell them for cost, I will let them go for less. On woolen goods the greatest reduction will be made, all being sold at 20 per cent below cost. If you want to make a little money go a great ways, drop in and buy more goods for a few dollars than you can draw away at one load.

FRANK N. TAYLOR.

What a Difference!

By the census of 1870 there were in the United States 4,523,084 individuals over ten years of age unable to read, and 5,678,144 unable to write. The largest portion of these are among the negroes of the Southern States. Thus Alabama has 894,771 unable to read and 383,012 unable to write, while Massachusetts has respectively 74,935 and 97,762. Virginia has 290,913 unable to read and 445,893 unable to write, against New York's 163,501 and 239,271. According to this same census, the number of children attending school, was 6,100,566, of whom 235,044 were of foreign birth. The whole number of children of school age was 12,035,448. The school attendance of foreign born children was 43 per cent. of the whole number of school age, and of native born 57 per cent. showing how our schools are appreciated. Since the war, 17,000 school houses have been erected in the eleven Southern States, employing about 21,000 teachers, while in the North 22,000 school houses have been built, and are managed by over 26,000 teachers. These schools, if properly conducted, would educate the nation in less than three years, and give an impetus to our civilization unequalled by any nation on the globe.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad was held Feb. 12 at the office of the company, Philadelphia.

Mr. Robert Thompson presented and read the annual report. The earnings were,

From freight	$2 640 684 81
From passengers	681 436 85
From express	30 759 16
From mails	34 474 37
From miscellaneous	114 969 98
Total	$3 332 729 17
The expenses were	2 185 445 92
Net earnings	$1 164 333 25

The revenue in 1876 compared with 1875 shows a net decrease of $12, 918. 07, and the total decrease in expenses, $40,637. 76. The income from passengers was $67,254.24, and an increase for maintenance of cars, $72,183.46.

The total number of passengers carried in 1876 was 691,560 against 612,402 in 1875, and 2,517,470 tons of freight were moved in 1876 against 2,396,484 tons in 1875.

The total receipts in 1876 show an increase of $45,489. 03 over 1875. The expected increased business in consequence of the Centennial was not realized. The report of the treasurer, Mr. George F. Little, was also read.

After the adoption of the report the stockholders proceeded to an election of directors for the ensuing year, with the following result: Managers—Robert Thompson, Samuel G. Lewis, Wistar Morris, Strickland Kneass, Joseph W. Gaskill, J. N. Dallarry, A. J. Derbyshire, Alexander Biddle, Samuel G. Thompson and J. Alexander Simpson.

Donation.

The friends of Rev. O. J. Rose will make him a donation visit, at the Baptist Parsonage, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, Feb. 28.

A cordial invitation is extended to everybody. tel3-2t

Errata.

The date line of the supplement accompanying this issue should read "February," instead of "January" as printed.

The following causes are inadvertently omitted from the published trial list:

Delmadge Bros. vs C. Thomas & B. H. Treat.
Delmadge Bros. vs B. H. Treat.

Dentistry.

Dr. Lewis, the dentist, wishes to announce to his friends in this vicinity who may be in need of dental services, that he will be at the Wright House, in this borough on Monday, March 5th, and will remain a few days. Remember the date and call early.

Orders for Marble Work.

If any of my friends and patrons are contemplating the ordering of any marble or monumental works the present season, I would suggest that they give their orders as soon as possible. My rule is "first come, first served," and it is quite necessary that I should know as soon as possible the extent of my orders that I may make the necessary arrangements, so that all may be served promptly and satisfactorily. J. DIGEL.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next week, for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR.

Smethport, Pa. Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

NOTICE.

To secure myself and save trouble and costs to both Plaintiffs and Defendants, I have determined to adhere to the following rules regarding Sheriffs Sales, to which attention is especially directed.

1.—If Plaintiff's require me to obtain description of property and improvements, the writ must be issued 28 days previous to return day; if the plaintiff furnishes description and improvements, the writ may be issued 22 days previous to return day.

2.—Parties bidding must arrange their sales upon the day of sales, or the property will be re-sold on the next day to the highest and best bidder.

3.—No deed will be acknowledged until the bid is paid and the writ returned.

4.—Parties who claim proceeds of sale on their judgments, and expect me to pay them direct, without passing through the hands of an auditor, must furnish me with a transcript from the docket previous to the sale.

5.—All parties interested are requested to remain until the sale is marked off the list.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 13, 1877.

Dealers with a reputation to lose don't put their names to statements like the following without good reason:

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 4, 1876.

I have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup since 1870. It has had the leading sale among all cough remedies from its first introduction. My customers, as they get acquainted with it, become its friends almost without exception. After this trial of six years, I can recommend its use to all in need of a cough remedy.

A. B. ARMSTRONG.

EPISCOPAL—During this holy Lenten Season there are services in the Episcopal Chapel on Wednesday evening of every week, at 7 o'clock.

We earnestly entreat all—Fathers, Mothers and Children—to attend these services. Remember the promise—"Blessed are all they that fear the Lord and walk in His ways." Therefore, "Commit thy ways unto the Lord—put your trust in Him, and He will bring it to pass."

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.—

List of Venders of Merchandize, Keepers of Restaurants, Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, with their classifications, for McKean county, for 1877: up to this date:

	CLASS.	DATES.
ANNIN TOWNSHIP.		
James Cremmins,	14	$ 7 75
W H Taylor & Son	14	7 75
A B Gillett	14	7 07
Taylor & Campbell	14	7 07
BRADFORD BOROUGH.		
Whitney, Wheeler & Co	9	0 25 75
J D Luyster	9	25 75
W C Allison & Co	9	25 75
John Grege	11	25 75
Phillip N Othmun	12	25 75
L Emery, jr & Co	12	25 75
Kain & Simon	12	25 75
D F Weld	13	25 75
Moses Rauslander	13	10 75
J B Wygant	14	7 75
H J Pemberton	14	7 75
Geo R Wright & Co	14	7 75
Albert D Goller	14	7 75
J Moorhouse	14	7 75
J E Butts, jr	14	7 75
D E Matteson	14	7 75
P W Davis	14	7 75
H Chamberlain & Co	14	7 75
G A Bodine	14	7 75
J Walton & Co	14	7 75
James Morris	14	7 75
Nathan Lazarus	14	7 75
T Kahn	14	7 75
T P Wentworth & Co	14	7 75
Solomon & Co	14	7 75
W L Ford	14	7 75
W B Hallock	14	7 75
Frey & Bear	14	7 75
Jacob Gilshofsky	14	7 75
G H Fourt	14	7 75
M C Kilbourn	14	7 75
J W Harmon	14	7 75
J L Unilla	14	7 75
E W Benjamin	14	7 75
James Drumgool	14	7 75
John Colby	14	7 75
J W Brennan	14	7 75
C W De Rocher	14	7 75
S P Goudy	14	7 75
Purvis Worsley	14	7 75
Applebee & Rogers	14	7 75
L E Lathrop & Sons	14	7 75
BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.		
Howe & Cook	12	13 25
John C Palmer	12	13 25
H G Mitchell & Sons	13	10 75
F N Taylor	13	10 75
James Keyer	14	7 75
C W Starts	14	7 75
H P Rodine	14	7 75
D E Matteson	14	7 75
D H Schindler	14	7 75
C D Sharpe	14	7 75
M H Schmultz	14	7 75
W A Wright	14	7 75
Marcus Wall	14	7 75
E J Culver	14	7 75
P V Edgett	14	7 75
J W Moore	14	7 75
J E Cutting	14	7 75
John L. Barnes	14	7 75
Stephens & Parker	14	7 75
CERES.		
C H Smith	14	7 75
J B Gleason	14	7 75
F E Tull	14	7 75
ELDRED.		
D C Young	13	10 75
Harden & Roberts	13	10 75
B G Spiller	14	7 75
W A Young	14	7 75
L L Dennis	14	7 75
E W Deane	14	7 75
W M Coats	14	7 75
John Fisher	14	7 75
KEATING.		
A J Otto	14	7 75
S P Beckwith	14	7 75
LAFAYETTE.		
J E Butts, jr	13	10 75
Charles Geary	14	7 75
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.		
Arnold, McDowell & Co	13	10 75
Dolley & Snyder	13	10 75
C A Dolley	14	7 75
M A Littlebridge	14	7 75
C H Mowbury & Son	14	7 75
G H Godfrey	14	7 75
Hooker Bros	14	7 75
F W Hogath	14	7 75
B C Gallup	14	7 75
C W Hastings	14	7 75
N E Reed & Bro	14	7 75
A F Rard	14	7 75
H G Willett & Co	14	7 75
M H Manning	14	7 75
NORWICH.		
W J Colgrove & Son	14	7 75
S E Smith	14	7 75
SERGEANT.		
Hamlin & Townsend	13	10 75
Lawrence Boyer	14	7 75
Louis Steinhauer	14	7 75
Albert Newberg	14	7 75
SMETHPORT.		
F N Taylor	13	13 25
H Hamlin	13	10 75
J C Hamlin	14	7 75
Wm V McCoy	14	7 75
A B Armstrong	14	7 75
M L Armstrong	14	7 75
M A Sprague	14	7 75
Wm S Brownell	14	7 75
John P Woodell	14	7 75
E L Douglass	14	7 75
Lucius Rogers	14	7 75
C V Shellwise	14	7 75
W T Call	14	7 75
WETMORE TOWNSHIP.		
Davis & James	14	7 75
C V Gillis	14	7 75
Robert Lafferty	14	7 75
W E Blew	14	7 75
Bell Bros	14	7 75
J G & D Curtis	14	7 75
L B Hoffman	14	7 75
(Restaurants.)		
BRADFORD BOROUGH.		
J S Hicks	8	5 75
Albert Pierce	8	5 75
Charles Bailey	8	5 75
LIBERTY.		
L B Bishop	8	5 75
SMETHPORT.		
G W Sartwell	8	5 75
Jabez Beckwith	8	5 75
[Bagatelle Tables.]		
BRADFORD BOROUGH.		
J P Abbott	1 table	5 75
[Billiard Tables.		
BRADFORD BOROUGH.		
A Willoughby	4 tables	60 75
T W Campbell	4	60 75
J P Abbott	2	40 75
Ira Wagner	2	40 75
F L Johnson	2	40 75
BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.		
Abner & Gunn	4	60 75
R T Martin	3	40 75
CERES.		
V P Carter	1	30 75
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.		
L B Burt	2	40 75
SMETHPORT.		
G W Sartwell	2	40 75
Jabez Beckwith	2	40 75

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeals will be held at the Court-House, in Smethport, on March, 1877, at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard and such abatements made as are deemed just and proper.

W. H. CURTIS,
Mercantile Appraiser.

SMETHPORT, Pa., February 17, 1877.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. HILTON and F. M. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, December 22, A. D. 1876, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 26th day of February, 1877, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of McKean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as just.

Dated at Smethport, February 5, 1877, and the 101th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fi. Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 26th day of Feb. A. D. 1877, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land situate in the township of Ceres, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at post standing 82 perches south and 78 and 4-10 perches east of the northeast corner of warrant No. 4328, and being part of said warrant, thence south 115 perches to a hemlock corner; east 118 and 6-10 perches to a sugar-tree corner; thence north 45 deg. east 42 and 5-10 perches to a hemlock corner; thence east 80 perches to a post corner; thence north 100 perches to a post corner in the east line surveyed by Keating & Co. for William Smith; thence by said line south 15 perches to a beech corner; thence west 148 and 6-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 153 acres and 155 perches of land, being lot conveyed by Peter S. Dedrick to Benjamin Chamberlin.

ALSO another lot in said township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone corner standing 24 and 7-10 perches east of the southwest corner of a lot conveyed by John Keating & Co. to Peter S. Dedrick in warrant No. 4328, and being part of said warrant; thence east 50 and 5-10 perches to a basswood corner; thence south 46 perches to a birch corner; thence west 50 and 5-10 perches to a post corner; thence north 46 perches to the place of beginning, containing 14 acres and 83 perches, strict measure, be the same more or less.

ALSO, another lot in said township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner in the State line standing 183 perches west of the northeast corner of warrant No. 4325; thence south 160 perches to a post corner on the top of a hill; thence west 70 perches to a post corner; thence north 160 perches to a post corner on the state line; thence east by state line 70 perches to the place of beginning, containing 70 acres, strict measure, more or less, and being part of said warrant No. 4325.

ALSO, one equal undivided half of a lot of land in said township, beginning at a post corner on the State line, being the northeast corner of a lot sold to John Morris; thence by the State line east 39 and 2-10 perches to a post corner; thence south 106 perches to a post corner; thence west 39 and 2-10 perches to a beech corner, being the southeast corner of the John Morris lot; thence by line of said lot north 106 perches to the place of beginning, containing 26 acres, strict measure, be the same more or less.

ALSO, another lot in Ceres township, aforesaid, beginning at the northeast corner, of lot No. 33, thence east in part by the south line of lot of F. W. Leonard, No. 36, 120 perches to the west line of G. B. Gillet, 372; thence south 15 and 9-10 perches to the southwest corner of same; thence east by the south line of same 79 perches to a hemlock corner; thence south 55 and 5-10 perches to the northeast corner of the Diedrich, lot, No. 70; thence west 70 perches to the southeast corner of the J. C. Trumbull, lot no. 72; thence north 35 and 6-10 perches to the northeast corner of same; thence west 120 perches; thence north 77 and 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 103 and 1-10 acres, and being a part of lot No. 33 of the Keating allotment in said township and part of warrant No. 4328.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of H. B. Smith, at the suit of Seth H. Merriman.

CHESTER S. KING,
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Feb 5, 1877

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 26th day of Feb. A. D. 1877, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit:

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land situate in the State of Pennsylvania, township of Liberty, and county of McKean, bounded as follows, to wit—Beginning at a post the northwest corner of land, conveyed to R. C. Keuk, lot No. 150; thence east 160 and 8-10 perches to a post corner; thence north 100 perches to the southeast corner of lot No. 139; thence west 40 perches to the southwest corner of same; thence north 28 and 1-10 perches to a post corner of land contracted to Peter Fredrick, lot No. 97; thence west 154 and 3-10 perches to a post the southwest corner of same; thence south 30 and 5-10 perches to a post corner on the east side of Portage creek; thence up the bank of said creek to the place of beginning, containing 128 acres, strict measurement, be the same more or less being lots No. 95 and 148 of the allotment of Keating lands in Liberty township and part of warrant No. 1312. About 70 acres improved, a good orchard, one frame barn, 2 dwelling houses thereon—excepting the portion heretofore sold from the same to Goodyear for mill purposes.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of J. N. Campbell, at the suit of J. W. Frank, use of Phebe Ann McDowell.

CHESTER S. KING, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Feb. 5, 1877

☞ For other sales see Supplement.

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A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book" &c.

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1st. A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR, with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

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Barndoor Rollers,
Bore Knobs,
Butt Brick,
Bed Cleaners,
Bell Cords,
Bed Pounders,
Bells,
Bench Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Butts,
Blind Staples,
Bolts of all kinds,
Boot-jacks,
Borax,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Buckets,
Butt Rings,
Butts of all kinds,
Candlesticks,
Cake Turners,
Calipers,
Caps, Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Cartridges,
Casters,
Catches,
Cattle Leaders,
Chains of all kinds,
Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds,
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
Coal Hods,
Coffee Mills,
Corn Cutters,
Corn Poppers,
Crowbars,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
Cutlery,
Dippers,
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Dog Collars,
Draw Shaves,
Egg Beaters,
Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
Feltoe Plates,
Files,
Fluting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Freezers,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Glidden's Point,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sickles,
Gridirons,
Gunpowder,
Grindstones,
Gun Nipples,
Hammers,
Hand Vises,
Handles of all kinds,
Hasps and Staples,
Hatchets,
Hay Knives,
Hinges of all kinds,
Hoes,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Hoes,
Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tayere,
Kettles,
Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels,
Locks,
Mallets,
Match Safes,
Measuring Tapes,
Meat Cutters,
Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
Mouse Traps,
Mowing Machines,
Nails,
Oils,
Oilers,
Oil Stones,
Picks,
Picture Nails,
Planes,
Pulleys,
Pumps,
Plows,
Rakes,
Razors,
Rivets,
Ropes,
Rules,
Safety Fuse,
Sandpaper,
Saucepans,
Saws of all kinds,
Scissors,
Scoops — Coal and Grain,
Screwdrivers,
Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
Shot,
Shovels,
Sieves,
Spades,
Spoons,
Squares,
Stoves,
Tacks,
Tea Kettles,
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Hydrophobia Cases.

In the summer of 1873 the writer of this article was summering in a country village in Connecticut, where no case of rabies had occurred for many years. In July a family owning a pet Spitz, a very pretty little animal, took board at the hotel for a couple of months. During July and August of that summer the mad dog was the standing sensation of the village, and in all eleven dogs showing symptoms of the disorder were shot. The Spitz in question was a quarrelsome little vagabond, liable to snap at dog or man with or without provocation, and was, no doubt, responsible for every instance of *rabies canina* that occurred in the village and vicinity that summer.

A German family, near Kingsland, N. J., had a Spitz dog which has bitten the wife and three children. A son, about twelve years old, died, and fears are entertained that the other three persons will suffer the same fate.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the election in Florida, declaring that the Tilden electors had been elected in that State. Wilson (Rep.), of Iowa, said he did not want to be bothered with any such funeral business. Hopkins (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, in presenting the report, spoke upon it, and Bunnell (Rep.), of Minnesota, who made a minority report, spoke in favor of that. He defended the action of the Electoral commission in refusing to receive the report of the majority as evidence in the Florida case. No tribunal in the world, he said, would receive it as evidence. It was simply an investigation carried on by a partisan majority, handled for a purpose, and handled solely for the accomplishment of that purpose.

Mr. Purman (Rep.), of Florida, rose to debate the report of the Florida committee. Up to that time no interest whatever had been taken in the debate, the other speakers having principally addressed vacant benches. When he began his speech, however, and it became evident that he favored the resolution of the majority, declaring the Tilden electors duly elected, the Democrats in members gathered around him, and frequently interrupted his speech by applause. He said it was, without exception, the most peaceful election ever held in the State; and not one case of violence or disturbance on election day has come to my knowledge. It seemed the peculiar privilege of the Republicans to win under all these advantageous circumstances; but it is a fact, sir, which I cannot stand upon this floor and deny, and every man, woman and child in my State, knows that Florida was lost by the Republican party in the late election, and that the Democratic governor and the Tilden electors were truly elected. I make this declaration now under the most solemn sense of public duty, and from an irresistible feeling of obligation to the people of my State, who have a right to expect that, however partisan their representative may be in his political faith, he should at least, on questions of public fact, be an honest man. From the face of all the county returns the vote in the State stood for Tilden electors 24,429, and for Hayes electors 24,349, giving Tilden a majority of ninety. He explained how the changes in the votes were made.

After further discussion the majority resolution declaring the Tilden electors as duly elected in Florida was then adopted—yeas, 142; nays, 91; a party vote, with the exception of Mr. Purman (Rep.), of Florida, who voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Whitthorne (Dem.), of Tennessee, offered as an independent section to the Naval Appropriation bill the Amendment authorizing the appointment of a commission to decide and report upon the future naval policy of the United States, said commission to consist of the admiral of the navy, the general of the army, two naval officers to be designated by the President, two senators, and three members of the House. Adopted, with an amendment offered by Mr. Beebe (Dem.), of New York, providing that all the expenses incurred by the commission shall be borne by the members thereof.

The Electoral Tribunal.

Mr. Carpenter spoke some minutes in support of the proposition laid down by him that the Presidential electors are Federal and not State officers. He read from the State constitution of Louisiana several sections asserting that they [illegible] the judicial power conferred upon the returning board must be regarded as fully unconstitutional. Mr. Carpenter said they would show, if allowed by the commission, that not a single paper in Louisiana sent to the returning board purports to be in the form prescribed by law for any evidence in the form prescribed by law for the purpose of throwing out votes on the ground of intimidation and violence. He read from the report on Louisiana signed by Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye, certain passages. He said that Mr. Wheeler would be, he thought, very much surprised to find himself counted in by a board which he had joined in condemning for doing a precisely similar thing. Mr. Carpenter's closing appeal to the commission was: "Do not attempt to staunch blood with fraud, and invite the overthrow of our institutions."

Mr. Trumbull then offered the evidence on the Democratic side:

First—That William P. Kellogg, who appears as a Hayes elector, is the same person who was *de facto* governor of Louisiana.

Second—That William P. Kellogg was not appointed one of the electors of Louisiana in 1867, and that the certificate was untrue in fact; and to show this certified copies of the lists of the commissioners of election.

Third—That the names of the supervisors of registration were fully and fraudulently omitted to the return part of the votes in several parishes, and that 2,257 votes against Kellogg were thus omitted.

Fourth—That by the consolidated statement of the supervisors of the registration it appears that the said Kellogg received 3,359 votes less than each of the Tilden electors.

Fifth—That the returning board wilfully and fraudulently estimated and counted 234 votes, which were not given in any precinct of the State.

Sixth—That the votes cast on the seventh of November as shown by the commissioners have never been compiled nor canvassed, and that said returning board never even pretended to canvass these returns, and only canvassed the returns made by the supervisors.

Seventh—That the votes given for electors have never been opened by the governor of the State in presence of the secretary of State, the attorney-general of the State and a district judge at the seat of government; nor has he examined the returns and ascertained whether any one was elected, but that he knew when he executed the certificates to himself and others that he and they had not received within 5,000 of as many votes as had been cast for the Tilden electors.

He proposed fourth to show that in September, 1876, Kellogg and others in the city of New Orleans, including the members in the returning board, entered into an unlawful and criminal combination and conspiracy to cause it to be certified and returned to the secretary of State by the returning board upon their pretended canvass, that Kellogg and others had received a majority of all votes cast at that election for electors, whether such should be the fact or not, and that the returning board, in violation of the law of the State, on the twenty-seventh of November, 1872, refused to compile a statement of votes made by the commissioners of election in regard to the election of electors, or that they did canvass and compile only the consolidated statements and returns made to them by the supervisors of registration in the several parishes; and that the board altered, changed, or forged the consolidated statements or returns of the supervising registrating officer of the parish of Vernon, in the following manner.

Mr. Trumbull proceeded to state the grounds of objection to five of the Republican electors, and charged that in violation of the Constitution they held other offices when elected. Mr. Trumbull commenced his argument with a general discussion of the power of Congress and the commission to prevent an election of the President of the United States by fraud. The commission, he said, is a legislative body, which need not be hampered by any technical rules of evidence; therefore it could decide for itself in regard to receiving evidence in this case. He asked: Is this commission formed only to add up figures or to examine and consider all questions submitted and decide according to the law creating it? He held that the two houses of Congress have decided that the two houses of the governor in due form, as the certificate of the governor in due form, as in the Kellogg-Pinchback case, is not binding upon Congress. All the committees, he said, who have visited Louisiana and reported to Congress for years reported that the returning board has absolutely no power to do anything but count and compile the votes, and that they have no jurisdiction in the way of rejecting votes, unless a foundation is laid.

Mr. Stoughton followed for the Republicans, and said that in the Connecticut election Governor Ingersoll certified himself as elector-at-large. He held that the fact that Kellogg's demand for troops was granted was conclusive evidence of his right as governor; that the returning board had full power to act, and that it could act as well with four as with five members, and held that all questions in Louisiana are determined by the Florida case. He argued that the power to take testimony by Congress is for legislative purposes only, and not for the purposes of an electoral count; planted himself on the letter of the law, and closed with charges of intimidation and blood.

Mr. Shellabarger followed, also for the Republicans, in a legal argument. He held that the returning board had a legal right to sit with four members, and defended the character of Wells and the other members. He asserted that the provisions about protests being attached to the returns was merely directory, and that these acts could be done at other times—this to justify the preparation of affidavits and protests in New Orleans. He said that certain things, as violence and impossibility excused the failure or omission to do so, and proceeded to say that, under the maxim of law which holds that every officer is right until he is shown to be otherwise, the returning board was right. He added that if wrong was done the defeated party had its remedy in the courts, and ended with charges of murder and intimidation.

Mr. Evarts argued for the Republicans "that the certification of electors by a State is final and not reviewable by Congress or any tribunal that Congress can create." He held that the Federal government can confer nothing upon a State, since it came into existence by the consent of the States; that it has the right to create electors, and the general government has no right to inquire behind the fact, and that the only power that could have been delegated by Congress to the commission is the power to count without scrutinizing the electoral votes.

He took ground in regard to the certification of the Louisiana electors.

First—That Kellogg, whom the opposing counsel had admitted to be governor *de facto* in their printed offer of proof, had a right to make the certification.

Second—That the facts rendered to the governor concerning the election warranted him in making it.

Also that the certificates of the alleged ineligible electors Brewster, surveyor general, and Levisee, port commissioner—formed a proper and lawful part of the recorded result. He held that the commission could not understand the real condition of Louisiana, and charging intimidation as an offset to the usurpation and illegal action charged, he said: "The violence that ravishes, or the fraud that secretly purloins the virtue and the right of American citizens—which is the worse?"

In regard to the ineligibility of Brewster and Levisee he said that the Constitution was not guilty of the folly of prescribing that a State should not elect to the office of elector an honored citizen who fills within its borders a place of public trust. The State has a right to decide for itself what electors it will choose; "to say that an ineligible man can't be elected is to say that the forbidden fruit couldn't be eaten. In respect to these two electors, they have been elected, and the State is not to be tripped up in a transaction satisfactory to itself by any extraneous evidence of the fact."

Judge Campbell, for the Democrats, said that the President, being a Federal officer, the political head of the whole people, and their creation, they have a right, through this tribunal, to inquire into his origin. "Where," he asked, "oh re else will every man in the United States be represented in the final decision?" The jurisdiction of the Federal government over the decision in this case is, he argued, absolute. The State received permission to appoint Presidential electors from the Federal Constitution; nay, it received a command to that effect. Each State, by the terms of the Constitution, "shall," that is to say, is required to appoint Presidential electors. He said that the count of electoral votes has more than once been proved to be by the sufferance of Congress, since Congress did use its power to reject the electoral vote of seven States for President on the ground that they were in rebellion. He remarked that the power in the States to appoint electors was a trust power returned to the States, and "not a bauble to be played with. If," he said, "the votes of a State, as with. If," he said, "the votes of a State, as attested in the choosing of electors, be an unattered in the choosing of electors, be an unattered in the choosing of electors, be an unattered